

VILLA ATTACK ON AGUA PRIETA EXPECTED LATE TODAY OR TOMORROW MORNING

TRENCHES THROWN UP ON THE
BOUNDARY LINE FOR FIRST
TIME IN HISTORY OF U. S.

Three Thousand United States Troops Start Throwing up Entrenchments Against the Mexican Boundary in Preparation for Anything That Might Happen During the Anticipated Attack of Villa on the Calles Stronghold; Douglas Is Warned.

Villa Expected to Arrive at San Bernardino This Afternoon; Col. Franco, With Leader's Advance, Is Already There and Declares That Villa Does Not Wish to Place the Lives of Americans in Jeopardy; Carranza Troops Arrive in Douglas.

DOUGLAS, Oct. 30.—Three thousand men of the Sixth United States Infantry Brigade were placed in trenches within a few feet of the Mexican border, ready to interfere if the expected attack on the Carranza garrison at Agua Prieta by the Villa army Sunday or Monday should result in shooting into American territory.

Brig. General Thomas Davis, said he would take every precaution to prevent any firing into Douglas.

"I do not propose to see any American in town shot up," he said. Villa's advance, under Colonel Thomas Franco, reached San Bernardino, twenty miles east on the border. Franco gave the first definite information of Villa himself with the army. He said Villa arrives at San Bernardino tomorrow, indicating a battle, if to occur, would be Monday. Reinforcements for Calles have begun to arrive through the United States.

Anticipating a battle tomorrow or Monday General Davis issued instructions to the people on the American side of the boundary to keep within doors, and get behind adobe walls, and not trust to wooden barriers to keep out high powered bullets.

The first of the nine trains, bearing Carranza troops, and equipment from Laredo, arrived late today for Agua Prieta. It bore equipment consisting of field guns, ammunition and vehicles of all sorts from taxicabs to the old time filibury. Other trains are expected tonight and tomorrow.

Colonel Franco declared Villa felt friendly toward Americans, and desired to avoid all trouble. Villa, Franco added, had 18,000 men with sixty 3.1-inch field guns. Previous reports credited Villa with 7,000 men and twenty-eight guns.

Further information, concerning the Villa forces, was given by Juan Mendoza aged sixteen, who was wounded in the leg during a skirmish at Calabun yesterday and brought to the Carranza hospital at Agua Prieta.

"We have had no beans or flour since we left Casas Grandes," the boy declared. "Our food has been just plain vaca-cow." Mendoza declared the Villa men were tired and hungry. Nevertheless he was certain Villa would take Agua Prieta. "Villa will be here for me in three days," he asserted, smiling despite the pain from his shattered upper leg bone.

The movement of the American troops from the camp, two miles east of Douglas, to points along the border began this afternoon. The Twenty-Second Infantry moved from the camp to the station directly south and a few yards from the barbed wire fence, separating Mexico from the United States. The Eighteenth Infantry took a position west of the Twenty-Second, while the Eleventh Infantry was assigned a position directly facing Agua Prieta. The Twentieth Infantry and a part of the Seventh were ordered into a reserve camp.

The entire forces began entrenching. Their work provided for the emplacements for about thirty machine guns, if they should be needed. The American trenches begin a few feet west of the United States Customs House and within less than twenty yards of the Carranza trenches at the rear of Agua Prieta.

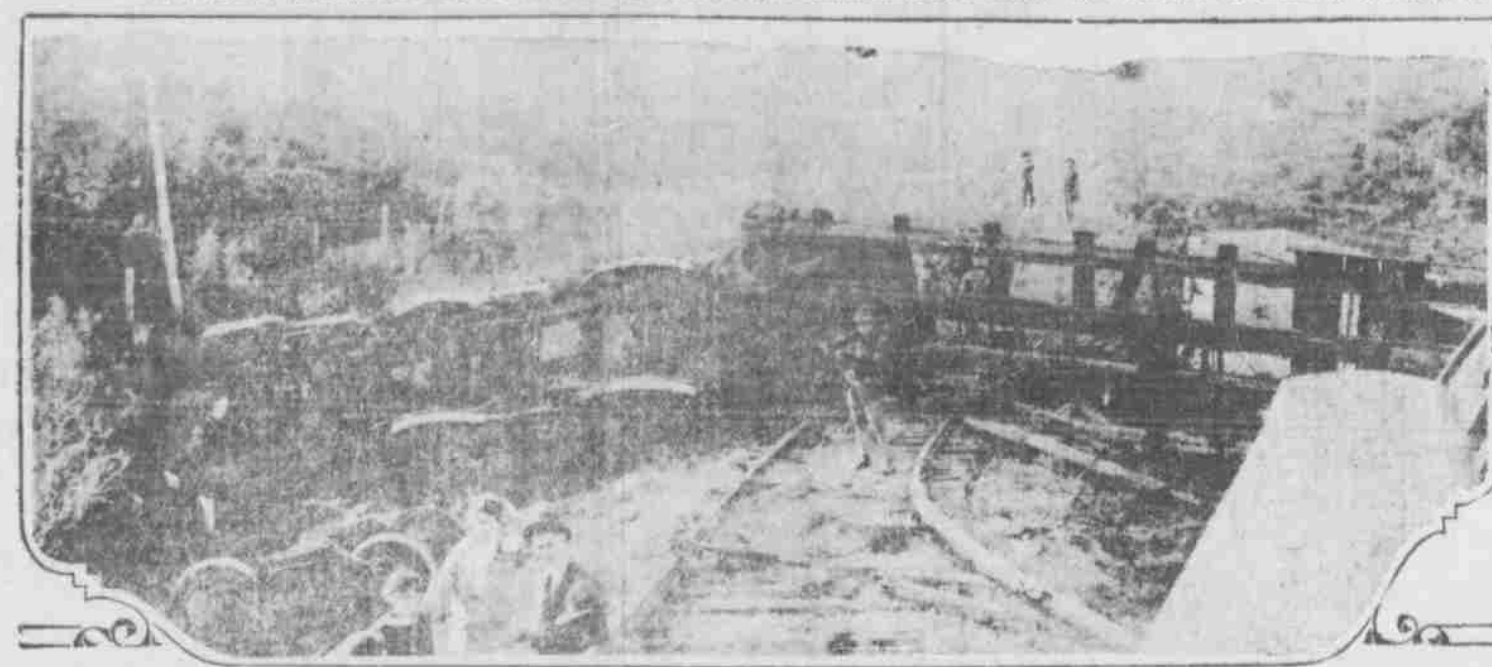
As the Eleventh Infantry swung down the road running through the American town, on into Agua Prieta, practically the entirearrison and population of the Mexican town crowded against the barbed wire barrier to watch as the American picks and shovels went into action, ripping into the hard ground to form protective works on the Douglas border for the first time in the history of Mexican warfare on the boundary line. Mexicans, working in their trenches dropped their picks and spades, and joined the throngs of gesticulating Mexican men, women and children watching the work of the American troops.

TO IMPEDE TROOP PROGRESS.

EL PASO, Oct. 30.—Two equipment and two troop trains, each containing one battalion of Carranza troops, passed through under guard of United States troops for Douglas. The trains were held tonight for departure at day-break because of the possibility of attack by Villa cavalry west of here during the night. Two more are expected to pass through tomorrow. The arrival of Carranza troops marked the sudden dispatch to the west front of Juarez of Villa cavalry for the border. It is reported the second Carranza train to leave here was fired on in a running fight waged at Columbus, N. M. General Pershing said he had not heard of the incident. Pershing delayed his westward tour, because of development here.

When the movements were noticed a battery of artillery was thrown into position on the mesa back of El Paso. A detachment of United States Cavalry started to patrol the border a few miles west. On the return it reported Villa cavalry moving westward. Two troops of the Eighth cavalry were ordered to reinforce the border patrol between El Paso and Nogales, N. M., twenty-six miles to the west and guard the El Paso and Southwestern railroad from damage by the Villa cavalry which left Juarez for the avowed purpose of impeding the movement of the Carranza reinforcements.

TEXANS SEE GRAVE PERIL IN MEXICAN RAIDS; BANDITS ATTACK RANCHES, WRECK TRAINS, MURDER AND ROB CITIZENS; DEATH LIST NOW BEYOND 200 AND GROWING



Train derailed by Mexican bandits near Brownsville, Texas.

Texas is thoroughly aroused over the continued depredations of Mexican bandits, who in the past twelve months have killed more than 200 citizens of the state. On the day that Carranza was recognized as president of Mexico by the United States and the Latin-American republics, Mexican bandits derailed a train near Brownsville, Texas, and robbed the passengers, murdering several who resisted. Among the dead and wounded were U. S. soldiers.

EL TIGRE PEOPLE
COME OUT OF
MEXICO

Americans From El Tigre Come Out By Way of Naco; Say they Were Not Molested By Villa; Quiet South of Naco.

Declaring that they had been accorded every help possible to make their way from the El Tigre mining property, in eastern Sonora, to the American line, thirty men from that camp arrived in Naco yesterday by automobile and at once proceeded to Douglas, where they arrived last evening.

Dave Green, Charles Levin and Scott Whaley, who were east of Naco, on the Mexican side of the line, saw the two machine loads of Americans, secured their names and were told of their experience in getting out of the country.

According to the stories told, Villa offered no objection to their leaving Sonora and facilitated their departure in every possible manner. It is said the commander advised the Americans to go clear around Agua Prieta and make their exit from Mexico at some point near Naco. It is said he provided them aid for their machines.

The men who came out include: W. A. Wasley, P. T. Calvert, John Kropfle, W. W. Richy, J. C. Vidmar, Dr. Hart, Peter Nielson, L. G. Hickey, Wm. Doran, Harry Green, Archie McDonald, O. H. Jones, B. J. Silbert, M. W. Young, R. H. Donald, E. C. Bacco, Leonard Connor, Frank Holmes, Sam Supple, L. E. Carr, J. Carr, Sr., H. P. Carr, Jr., G. McFarland, W. R. Mey-comber, R. T. Misher.

Yesterday morning Col. Mendez, with five hundred cavalry from the command of General Villa, arrived at Naco and joined there the forces of Urbalejo. The troops appeared to be in good condition and spilling for an engagement with the Calles forces across from Douglas. The combined forces of Mendez and Urbalejo, now in Naco, number in the neighborhood of about one thousand.

The situation at Cananea is good, according to late reports from there last evening. General Urbalejo and several others in authority in the Villa faction, went to Cananea and gave the Americans assurances that they would not be molested.

Urbalejo was expected back at Naco late yesterday afternoon. It is unknown here whether he arrived or not.

Local interest in the impending engagement at Agua Prieta, with the possibility of a third entry into the melee—the United States troops, is great. Every automobile in the district has been requisitioned for an event that might take place during the day.

KILLED IN SANITARIUM

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—John Stockdale a retired Iowa mercantile, was beaten to death in a sanitarium by Oliver Bennett, also a patient, under treatment for mental disorders.

Fire in Two Hundred Level of
Holbrook Thought Under Control

The fire which has been raging in one of the old two hundred level stopes of the Holbrook since Friday afternoon, was thought under control last night. Forces of fire fighters, under the direction of Gerald Sherman and Captain Hodgson, were still in the workings making every effort to limit the fire.

The blaze is practically in the same country as the one which occurred something over a year ago. It is sulphide ore which is burning and the fumes that have come through the air holes have given cause for worry to some who have passed.

Captain Hodgson, last evening said: "I think we have the fire well in hand now and will at least curtail any progress it can make."

TO NEGOTIATE
DIRECT WITH
NATIONS
UNSUCCESSFUL
WERE EFFORTS
IN CHINA

Carranza Wants to Deal Directly With Foreign Governments; Randolph Denies Use of Railroad to Villa Faction.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Carranza made it clear through his foreign office, he did not desire to deal with the European governments through the United States. The State department is in accord with his course. Some of the European powers which have not yet accorded recognition to Carranza, have been transacting representations through the American officials in Mexico. Carranza desires the foreign governments to deal directly in the future.

This policy is expected to hasten the recognition of Carranza by the powers of Europe. The State department's summary of conditions in Mexico reveals that Americans in Sonora are not in great danger as has been reported. Assurance of ample protection come from Villa.

Thomas Mohler, chargé d'affaires of the British legation in Mexico, and now in the United States, starts soon for Mexico to extend recognition for England. Austria has already recognized, and indications are that Russia, France and Japan will do so soon.

Carranza's action is understood to not apply to matters of vital consequence in which the United States, as a neighbor, can exercise its good offices. It refers to routine representations which are accumulating in reference to foreign claims.

EPES RANDOLPH ACTS

NOGALES, Oct. 30.—Epes Randolph President of the Southern Pacific de Mexico, notified Carlos Randall, the Villa governor of Sonora, that his company would be unable in the future to serve the Villa faction with trains and engines. The action is the result of notice from Carranza that further service to Villa would be considered unfriendly.

Randolph also informed Urbalejo, the Yaqui chief, that his company would not consider his demands for \$50,000. Urbalejo threatened to destroy the railroad and equipment south of here if the money was not paid.

England and Russia, With Japan, Urged United States to Aid Them in Stopping China's Change of Government.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—England and Russia, as well as Japan, made unsuccessful efforts to enlist the United States to prevent the establishment of a monarchy in China. Conversation between Lansing and ambassadors from those powers failed to elicit an expression of approval or disapproval. The United States takes the position it cannot interfere in the internal concerns of a sovereign state and that the Chinese should be free to work out their own problems.

The Allies represented the question involved might possibly upset the political equilibrium of the Far East, since revolution is certain to follow the change. Any convulsion in China, it is pointed out, in view of the world disturbances, might prove embarrassing.

The fact that the United States lent its support to the republic when it was created, being the first to extend recognition, was relied upon by the powers as likely to influence the United States to interest itself in the present situation. While the United States would not interfere this time, the attitude does not preclude the possibility, if the Chinese government itself asks American views and advice, it would be given.

BANDITS BREAK UP.

BROWNSVILLE, Oct. 30.—Luis de Rosa, the alleged leader of recent bandit troubles on the border, has abandoned his men and fled to the interior of Mexico, according to an official announcement at Matamoros. It is revealed that Carranza soldiers have been engaged in an energetic pursuit of the outlaws.

Gen. Lopez, the Matamoros commander, said De Rosa is reported to have broken with his men when the Carranza soldiers began to harass them. The men, subsequently, scattered to the brush. Lopez announces he would prosecute and chase them until the band was disorganized and the leaders captured.

NINE EXECUTED
ON SPYING
CHARGES

Reuters' Correspondent Says That Ten Others, Including Three Women, Were Sentenced to Penal Servitude.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Nine persons, convicted Oct. 26, of espionage in Belgium, were executed yesterday, according to the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuters who says the information was received in an official telegram from Berlin. Ten others, including three women, were sentenced to penal servitude, it stated.

The Reuters' dispatch stated: "An official telegram from Berlin states that in the last few days two additional important espionage cases were detected in Belgium and northern France. Twenty-one were arrested in Belgium. It is alleged that after confining some months to obtaining news, the espionage became bolder in September with the planning to dynamite railways and buildings, besides assisting military agents to escape from Belgium to France."

Among the arrested were four women, charged with endangering the safety of the German army. The espionage system is reported to have been discovered in France. It is alleged it was managed by the wife of a French officer. It is charged she received instructions direct from the French military quarters. Two other women also were arrested according to Berlin. The extensive system of espionage is indicated by the fact that the arrested persons figure prominently in the French secret service list. It is stated that he gull of the accused was established.

LEADERS JAILED.

CLIFTON, Oct. 30.—George McKenzie, a union leader in the strike district, said he was jailed without bail and alleged that Tarbell and McKenzie, who have been in charge of the Morenci union books, entered a meeting the committee and attempted to take the books. They were arrested, but subsequently liberated. They were rearrested when it was learned a mob was forming to escort them out of town.

MAY ASSESS FEDERATION.

PHOENIX, Oct. 30.—The request that members of the Western Federation be assessed a monthly benefit for the Clifton strikers will be submitted to the federation's executive board.

The recommendation that such course be made came from the local at Globe, which has already assessed its members two dollars a month.

U. S. TO AID POLAND.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The American commission for the relief of Belgium will undertake similar work in Poland as requested by Germany provided the consent of the Russian allies is obtained. Russia is understood to approve the plan. Immediate steps will be taken to secure formal agreement.

ATTENTION OF
CRITICS IS
STILL ON
SERBIA

England Credits Rumor That Russia Is Making Great Effort to Help Serbians; Serbians Appeal for Help.

AUSTRIANS PERSIST ALONG DRINA RIVER

Strong Efforts of Serbians Create Optimism Among Allies; Teutonic Forces Reported Evacuating Vojvodina.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Serbia remains the center of interest. Except for the French contingent stiffening the Serbian line in the region of Stranitsa, the allied reinforcements have not touched the hard pressed retreating Serbs, and the Montenegrins are being hammered by Austrians who are exerting renewed pressure along the Drina, near Visegrad, a movement co-ordinating with the general Teutonic offensive in the Balkans. Following the Russian bombardment in the Bulgarian Littoral, the Russians are reported crossing the Black Sea preparatory to an attempted landing with the view of taking the Bulgarians in the rear. Reports coming from German sources, as yet unconfirmed, of naval engagements in the Black Sea between Russian and Turkish craft, the latter headed for Goeben and Breslau.

It is rumored that the movement of the Russians to aid Serbia is credited in England. It is given prominence in the newspapers this evening. Guarded references of the undertaking are made in a petrograd dispatch, which referred to the Russian emperor as "journeying south to send off large forces to all the armies." Serbian circles in London will send urgent appeals to the allies to rush troops to their countries in support. The fact that the Serbians have been able to hold out has created a certain amount of optimism, which does not mark developments in the East and West. A petrograd report says the Teutons are evacuating Vojvodina, leaving vast quantities of ammunition and supplies.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Speaking of war conditions, Canterbury Viscount Milner, who recently raised a stir in the House of Lords by suggesting the withdrawal of troops from Gallipoli and vigorously denounced the "policy of secrecy," which declared had "uncharacterized the conduct of the war up to the present."

"If," Milner said, "such grave faults and blunders, as the delay in providing shells and the farcical attempt to control it and the blunders at the Dardanelles and the phenomenal failure of our policy in the Balkans, if things like these are allowed to be allowed over it must not be expected that we should ever deserve to see our affairs wisely conducted in the future. I cannot understand how anybody should contemplate our failure to adequately support Serbia after we promised or made a belated attempt to help by Greece by offering a part of our possessions, without a sense of humiliation. In order to win we have to be prepared for an effort greater and sterner than we foresaw when the war began."

BATTLE PROBABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A Copenhagen correspondent, to the Exchange Telegraph sends the following: "A private message received in Berlin from Bucharest says the Turkish warships Breslau, Goeben and Hamidieh, attacked in the Black Sea a Russian squadron of three battleships, several cruisers and destroyers. The result of the battle is not known."

KING AT SALONIKI.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—Overseas Agency in an Athens dispatch says: "King Constantine of Greece arrived at Saloniki and was received by Prince George. The general staff of the entente troops was not present."